

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

SUPPORTING SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES
BY
INTERNATIONAL COLLECTIVE IN SUPPORT OF FISHWORKERS
(ICSF)



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www.icsf.net



SHILPI SHARMA

Woman seaweed collector, Bharathi Nagar, Gulf of Mannar, India

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Front Cover Photo : Girl in Fish Market, Pusa, South Korea by Olivier Barbaroux

Back Cover Photo : Fishermen celebrating World fisheries Day 2012 in Abidjan, Ivory Coast by Brian O’Riordan/ICSF



Group of fishers pulling in the net, Indonesia

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AT	Animation Team
ACFA	Advisory Committee on Fisheries and Aquaculture
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific
APFIC	Asia-Pacific Fisheries Commission
ARI-BCP	Asia Regional Initiative on Biocultural Community Protocols
BNHS	Bombay Natural History Society
BOBLME	Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem
CAN	Pondy Coastal Action Network
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CIFRI	Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute
COAST	Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development of the UN
CFS	Committee of the World Food Security
COFI	Committee on Fisheries
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
COP 11	Eleventh Conference of Parties
CONFEPESCA	Central American Artisanal Fisheries Confederation
CFFA	Coalition for Fair Fisheries Arrangements
CFP	Common Fisheries Policy
CAOPA	African Confederation of Artisanal Fisheries Organizations
CTA	Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation
DC	Documentation Centre
DOF	Department of Fisheries
DECAFIREP	Department of Capture Fisheries and Resources Protection
EEU	Environmental Evaluation Unit
EBSAs	Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas
EU	European Union
EED	Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FPAs	Fisheries Partnership Arrangements
FES	Foundation for Ecological Security
FWO	Fishworker Organization
FDAM	Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia
FIMSUL	Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihood
FIAN	Food First Information and Action Network

FDCL	Centre for Research and Documentation Chile-Latin America
GIZ	German Society for International Co-operation
GB	General Body
ICSF	International Collective in Support of Fishworkers
IPC	International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty
ICCA	Indigenous Peoples and Community Conserved Areas and Territories
ILO	International Labour Organization
ITF	The International Transport Workers Federation
ICFG	International Conference on Fisheries and Globalization
IIFET	The International Institute of Fisheries Economics and Trade
ITQ	Individual Transferable Quota
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JARING	Persatuan Pendidikan dan Kebajikan Jaringan Nelayan Pantai Malaysia
LDRAC	Long Distance Fishing Regional Advisory Committee
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forest
MPAs	Marine Protected Areas
MCPA	Marine and Coastal Protected Area
MFF	Myanmar Fisheries Federation
MMEA	Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency
MCD	The Centre for Marinelife Conservation and Community Development
NAG	National Activities Group
NBA	National Biodiversity Authority
NGOs	Non Governmental Organisations
NFF	National Fishworkers Forum
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NEPAD	The New Partnership for Africa's Development
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
OSPESCA	The Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Organisation of the Central American Isthmus
OHCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PCFS	People's Coalition on Food Sovereignty
RFMOs	Regional Fisheries Management Organizations
REJOPRAO	West African Journalist Network for Responsible Fisheries
SICA	The Central American Integration System
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SSF	Small-Scale Fisheries
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

SOFIA	State of the World Fisheries and Aquaculture
SAM	Sahabat Alam Malaysia
TISS	Tata Institute of Social Sciences
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNU	United Nations –University
UNGA	UN General Assemble
WFF	World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fishworkers
WFC	Work in Fishing Convention
WFFP	World Forum of Fisher People



DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES, GOVERNMENT OF MALAYSIA

Small-scale fishers putting fish in traps as a bait to catch crab in Batu Kawan, Penang, Malaysia

Executive Summary

During 2013-13 an important area of focus was on the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)-led process of developing guidelines for small-scale fisheries (SSF Guidelines). ICSF, with other civil society organizations (CSOs), engaged intensively with this process. This engagement built on work undertaken by ICSF over the years, including in relation to the FAO-organized Global Conference on Small-scale Fisheries held in 2008, in Bangkok Thailand. ICSF worked in close collaboration with other CSOs to organize national and regional workshops, raising the profile of small-scale fisheries and enabling fishworkers to make visible their realities concerns, aspirations and proposals, including to policy makers. ICSF also played a role in facilitating the preparation of a CSO synthesis document that compiled proposals from all national workshops. This was useful in drawing attention to concrete proposals from CSOs for inclusion in FAO's Zero Draft of the SSF Guidelines.

The process so far has allowed ICSF, together with its CSOs, to draw attention, in an integrated manner, to key priority areas for small-scale fisheries, including rights to resources, gender issues, trade, climate change, labour and safety at sea, and to issues of social development such as the access of fishing communities to decent housing and basic services.

Through activities undertaken in preparation for, and during the CBD's Eleventh Conference of Parties (COP11) held in Hyderabad, India in October 2012, the need for recognition of traditional knowledge and for facilitating effective participation of fishing communities in conservation processes related to marine and coastal biodiversity, was highlighted. ICSF's work on marine and coastal protected areas (MCPAs) during the year enabled small-scale fishworkers in several countries to engage constructively with the debate around conservation and management of fisheries resources, to challenge exclusionary forms of conservation, and to advocate for approaches that protect their rights to resources and that draw on local and traditional knowledge systems. ICSF's activities have contributed to wider acceptance and support for inclusive approaches to conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine biodiversity among a wide range of stakeholders, whilst highlighting and getting recognition for the importance of customary rights and tenure systems, and of community-led conservation and management.

The emphasis on training and capacity building was sustained during the year. A training programme for fishworker organizations, with a particular focus on women and youth, was organized in Central America, to enable organizations to keep abreast of developments in fisheries relevant to their lives and livelihoods, and to discuss strategies and steps needed to protect their spaces. An important discussion was around what sustainability in small-scale fisheries means in practice.

In the women and fisheries programme ICSF effectively highlighted the critical roles that women play in fisheries. ICSF's work fed into policy processes, including the SSF Guidelines process, and contributed to strengthening local and regional representation of women in organizations in countries where work was undertaken.

The debate on climate change often takes place at the macro level. A study undertaken by ICSF in India addresses the issue of climate change and ways to deal with it from the perspective of fishing

communities themselves. It documents in detail the observations that fishing communities have about climate-related changes taking place on the coast—in wind patterns, in currents and rainfall patterns, in location of fisheries resources etc.

Following the adoption of the Work in Fishing Convention (WFC) by the 96th Session of the International Labour Conference (ILC) of the ILO in 2007, ICSF has actively campaigned for the ratification and effective implementation of the Convention, to ensure better protection and conditions of work for those in the small-scale sector, and for workers on board larger fishing vessels. The efforts of ICSF during the year contributed to greater awareness about ILO's Work in Fishing Convention (WFC) and demands for its implementation by fishworker organizations in some countries. However, sustained efforts by various stakeholders over a long period of time will be needed before the benefits of the Convention are actually realized

ICSF's participation in selected international processes relevant for small-scale fisheries and its efforts at dissemination have contributed to enhancing awareness among fishworkers about such processes and their implications for the local level. In turn ICSF has brought views and perspectives from the local level into international level processes and decision-making. Proposal made by ICSF, often in collaboration with small-scale fisheries groups, have been reflected in various outcome documents of FAO, CBD and Rio+20, and notably in the report on Fisheries and the Right to Food presented to the United Nations (UN) General Assembly by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food.

ICSF has always recognized the empowering effect of information. The SAMUDRA Report, SAMUDRA News Alerts, Yemaya, Documentation Centre (DC) News Alerts, the DC itself and the ICSF website provide the main vehicles for realizing ICSF's commitment to the sharing and dissemination of information. Efforts undertaken during the year have no doubt contributed to an enhanced understanding among a wide range of stakeholder about the importance of SSF, their issues of concern, aspirations and demands for the future. They have also enhanced the access of small-scale fishworkers to information about key developments of relevance.

Overall, the activities undertaken by ICSF during the year have been effective, keeping in mind the long-term nature of changes sought, the challenges facing the sector and the limited resources available with ICSF. ICSF's strategy of working in collaboration with other CSOs, including fishworker organizations and other organizations of food producers, has also proved effective.

Introduction

Fisheries is increasingly becoming a “weaker” player in the coastal and marine context, from being one of the most important users of this space. Coastal and marine areas are being targeted by other economically important sectors, such as energy, ports, aquaculture, tourism, urban growth etc, with major implications for livelihoods, especially of small-scale fishworkers. The increasing economic importance of coastal areas and the resources they contain is attracting large investments by global capital in speculative ventures often described as “land and sea grabbing” as such ventures tend to displace local communities and deprive them of their fisheries-based livelihoods.

The growing emphasis on market-driven approaches to fisheries management, approaches based on, for example, Individual Transferable Quota (ITQ) and ITQ-like systems, represents another important challenge. Such approaches, based as they are on private property rights of individuals and corporations that undermine collective management and benefit sharing integral to the culture and quality of life of artisanal and small-scale fisheries communities, have been widely challenged by small-scale fishworker groups.

Under the circumstances, the need to highlight the contributions of the small-scale sector, particularly to employment and food security, in a context of

growing hunger and food insecurity, remain extremely vital. Against the backdrop of existing and emerging challenges ICSF’s programmes have focused on several key, interconnected areas, including Rights to Resources, Women in Fisheries, Climate Change, Aquaculture, Trade and Labour.



SANDESH

ICSF Programme Areas and Management

As in previous years, activities were undertaken under the guidance of the Animation Team (AT) of ICSF, and in keeping with the mandate given by the ICSF's General Body (GB). While the Secretariat was responsible for project implementation, the AT was responsible for the ongoing monitoring of programmes. Members of ICSF contributed significantly towards the programmes implemented, providing of their time and expertise on a voluntary basis.

The focus of ICSF programmes and activities in 2012-2013 was on the following priority areas: (i) Rights to Resources; (ii) Women in Fisheries; (iii) Training and Capacity Building (iv) Trade and (v) Labour, along with five crosscutting themes, viz: (i) Gender; (ii) Social and Cultural Issues; (iii) Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries (iv) Class and Social Justice and (v) Sustainable Resource Management. Geographically, ICSF activities took place in countries of Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America. The following is a narration of the achievements, outputs and activities undertaken for the said reporting period.

CLAIRE PATTISON VALENTE



Participants of the Workshop on Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries, in Praia do Canto Verde, Ceara, Brazil

1. RIGHTS TO RESOURCES

The two programmes under this priority area are coastal and fisheries resources management and marine protected areas (MPAs).

1.1 COASTAL AND FISHERIES RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The programme seeks to improve the effectiveness of fisheries management, by promoting responsible small-scale fisheries and advocating for policies that recognize the rights of small-scale fishing communities to inland, coastal and marine fisheries resources, as well as their rights to participate in management and decision-making related to these resources.

OUTPUTS

Facilitated by the CSO platform—comprising the World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP), the World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish Workers (WFF), ICSF and the International NGO/CSO Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC)—fishworker groups from around Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America and Europe were able to articulate and put forward their proposals in relation to the SSF Guidelines being developed by the FAO. Several proposals from the CSO synthesis document, including those related to gender, were reflected in the FAO's Zero Draft of the SSF Guidelines. As a result of workshops to discuss the proposed Guidelines and other activities undertaken, there is greater awareness at various levels about small-scale fisheries and their proposals.

- *Workshops organized to discuss the SSF Guidelines received good media coverage¹ and workshop reports carried in SAMUDRA Report were linked to other websites².*
- *The side-events organized by the CSO co-ordination group during the 30th session of COFI and 39th session of the CFS attracted excellent participation, including by government delegates.*
- *FAO's Zero Draft of the SSF Guidelines (that had been made available online for comments) made reference to the CSO consultative process and to the CSO website.*
- *Comments from ICSF's gender working group were integrated into the CSO synthesis document, and used as a basis to comment on FAO's Zero Draft.*
- *In Central America Member States, coordinated by the Organización del Sector Pesquero y Acuícola de Centroamérica (OSPESCA), have expressed their commitment to incorporating the SSF Guidelines into the national fisheries laws, once adopted.*
- *ICSF contributed an article on the Tenure Guidelines from a fisheries perspective for SULiNews (Issue 2).³*

SUMMARY OF KEY ACTIVITIES

(i) Engaging with the SSF Guidelines process

ICSF, with other CSOs, engaged with FAO-led process of developing SSF Guidelines, provisionally titled the International Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries. This engagement built on work undertaken by ICSF over the years, including in relation to the FAO-organized Global Conference on Small-scale Fisheries held in 2008, in Bangkok Thailand. In brief, the following activities were undertaken:

- Five national and two regional consultations to discuss the proposed SSF Guidelines were organized through the CSO platform. The national consultations were organized in Myanmar, Vietnam, Malaysia, Kenya and Tanzania, in collaboration with local organizations. Regional consultations were organized in West Africa and Philippines. Over 500 participants, including fishing communities, policy makers, and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), participated in these consultations. Detailed reports are available on the CSO website: <https://sites.google.com/site/smallscalefisheries/>.
- The CSO platform facilitated the production of the CSO synthesis document that compiled proposals from all national/regional level workshops organized by CSOs. This task was contracted to the Environmental Evaluation Unit (EEU) at the University of Cape Town, South Africa. The draft synthesis document was first produced in June 2012, and later updated and finalized after comments in December 2012. The final document is available online on the CSO website.
- ICSF participated as a resource person to provide inputs on the SSF Guidelines process during several events, including at the: Seminar on the “FAO Guidelines on Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries: Challenges and potentials of small-scale fishers” organized by the Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST) in Bangladesh in October 2012; the General Assembly of the WFF in Kampala, Uganda in November 2012; and the Fourth National Meeting of the Rede Manguemar in Northeast Brazil, December 2012.
- ICSF, with other members of the CSO co-ordination group, provided detailed comments on FAO’s Zero Draft of the SSF Guidelines. Representatives of the co-ordination group met in Rome, Italy from 27 to 30 January 2013 for this purpose. The summary of comments provided was circulated, in English, French and Spanish, to fishworker organizations (FWOs) to enable them to initiate a process of dialogue and advocacy with policy makers.
- ICSF facilitated an internal process amongst its membership to obtain comments on the CSO synthesis document and the FAO Zero Draft. The work of the gender working group in providing comments was particularly noteworthy. The fundamental proposal was that gender issues be mainstreamed and strengthened across all sections of the SSF Guidelines with the section on gender equality and equity retaining only the broad overriding principles. Specific proposals on addressing women’s issues in all sections of the Guidelines were provided.

(ii) Participating in FAO meetings/ processes related to the SSF Guidelines

- ICSF participated in the 30th session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) of the FAO held from 9-13 July 2012, that had an update on the SSF Guidelines process on the agenda. A joint statement by civil society asked States to recognize the crucial role that CSOs have played in the guidelines development process, and called for enhancing CSOs participation in the Technical Consultation on the SSF Guidelines to be held in May 2013. A side-event titled “Small-scale fisheries guidelines: Getting it right” was organized by the CSO co-ordination group. The side event was well attended by over 70 persons, including representatives from more than 20 States, as well other fishworker organizations and NGOsⁱ.
- ICSF, as part of the CSO platform, organized a side-event on the SSF Guideline process during the 39th Session of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), held in Rome from 15 to 20 October 2012. The effort was to increase awareness among CFS members about the SSF Guidelines and their links with food security, and to seek possible endorsement of the guidelines by CFS once adopted by COFI.
- ICSF engaged in processes discussing implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the context of National Food Security (Tenure Guidelines) given that these guidelines address tenure issues in fisheries, and, in that context, link with the proposed SSF Guidelines.
- ICSF members participated in two FAO-organized regional consultations on the SSF Guidelines, one in the Pacific—The Pacific Islands Regional Consultation on the Development of Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries, 12-14 June, 2012—and the other in the Caribbean—The Caribbean Regional Consultation Workshop on the development of International Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries, 6-8 December 2012.

(iii) Inland Fisheries

ICSF continued efforts to analyze issues around inland fisheries in general, and rights of fishing communities to inland fisheries resources in particular. A study was initiated in India on the rights of inland fishing communities in relation to existing policy and legislation on fisheries, forests and wildlife. The draft report of the study has been made available for comments and for discussions on the next steps. This work has also been helpful in providing comments related to inland fisheries on the Zero Draft of the SSF Guidelines.

(iv) Documentation and Training

- The bibliography developed on community-based and co-management initiatives related to coastal and fisheries resource management was further updated, and made available on a new subsite of ICSF (<http://community.icsf.net>). It provides information on management

i <http://www.iisd.ca/vol29/enb2910e.html>; <http://www.icsf.net/en/samudra/article/EN/62-3753-Small-scale-Foc.html>

initiatives by fishing communities in different parts of the world. The website has an extensive bibliography of over 350 documents, besides articles from ICSF publications, SAMUDRA Report and SAMUDRA News Alerts. The website was launched in October 2012.

- As part of the preparations for the Central American training programme, held in February 2013, training modules were developed on themes that included property rights and tenure issues in fisheries in collaboration with CoopeSoliDarⁱⁱ. These were translated into Spanish for participants at the training programme. They are also available online at: <https://sites.google.com/site/jornadadeaprendizaje1/>. A session on the SSF Guidelines was also organized at the training programme.

1.2 MARINE AND COASTAL PROTECTED AREAS

This programme seeks to draw attention to community conservation and management initiatives, promote awareness about negative social and environmental implications of exclusionary approaches to coastal and marine conservation and management, and develop the capacity of fishworker and support organizations to ensure that conservation initiatives are implemented in socially just ways.

OUTPUTS

Activities undertaken have helped in generating support for inclusive approaches to conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine biodiversity among a wide range of stakeholders. They have played a role in enabling FWOs to challenge exclusionary forms of conservation, and seek recognition of their right to use, manage and conserve resources. They have also contributed to greater recognition of the need for integrating traditional knowledge, and facilitating effective participation of fishing communities in CBD processes related to marine and coastal biodiversity.

- *The COP11 decision (XI/17) on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity has taken on board several issues key for indigenous and local communities in relation to EBSA processes.*
- *Activities undertaken by fishworkers on Biodiversity Day 2012 were linked to the CBD website⁴.*
- *Side events organized by ICSF were well attended, including by government delegates.*
- *There was extensive media coverage of side events, focusing also on the conflict between conservation and fisheries livelihood, as in the Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park, India⁵.*
- *The documentary film “Shifting Undercurrents” on women seaweed collectors in the Gulf of Mannar received the second prize at the Jeevika documentary film festival organized by Centre for Civil Society in India⁶. It was also screened at the annual film festival of “Pêcheurs du Monde” in France⁷.*
- *The deliberations at the ICSF-organized workshop on MPAs in Delhi provided the basis for developing a joint civil society position on MPAs in India.*

ii <http://www.coopesolidar.org/>

SUMMARY OF KEY ACTIVITIES

(i) Participating in CBD processes

Contribution to study on traditional knowledge

- ICSF contributed information and references to a study commissioned by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on identifying specific elements for integrating traditional, scientific, technical and technological knowledge of indigenous and local communities, and social and cultural criteria for the identification of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs), and the establishment and management of marine protected areas (MPAs).

Participation at SBSTTA 16

- ICSF participated in the 16th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) from 30 April to 5 May 2012 in Montreal, Canada, that had the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity on its agenda. ICSF's statementⁱⁱⁱ pointed to the absence of effective participation of indigenous and local communities at regional workshops organized to describe EBSAs. It also commended the CBD study on traditional knowledge that highlighted that traditional knowledge could be important for not only identifying areas that meet EBSA criteria, but also for identifying traditional marine management systems and strategies that have great significance in how biodiversity is managed in the world's oceans.

Participation in CBD's EBSA workshop

- ICSF participated in the Southern Indian Ocean Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of EBSAs, held in Mauritius from 30 July-4 August 2012. The need to bring in traditional knowledge of local communities and draw on traditional management systems, in describing, identifying and managing EBSA's, was highlighted.

Participation in activities preparatory to COP11

- ICSF participated in several preparatory activities in India, the host country for CBD's Eleventh Conference of Parties (COP11). In co-ordination with other civil society groups in India, ICSF developed and disseminated a position paper with proposals on improving participatory governance of MPAs.
- ICSF contributed case studies on women seaweed collectors and on the management initiatives of fishers in the state of Maharashtra for a publication released by India's National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) at COP11.^{iv}

iii http://www.icsf.net/download.php?option=com_statements&sel_subsite=1&language=&file=http://www.icsf.net/images/resources/statements/statements_icsf/146_statement_cs1.doc.doc

iv Perumal, Thamizoli and Balakrishna Pisupati (Eds). 2012. Biodiversity and livelihoods: Experiences from India,

- To celebrate International Day for Biodiversity on 22 May 2012, which had a specific focus on marine and coastal biodiversity, ICSF worked with fishworker groups in several countries to highlight the need to protect marine and coastal biodiversity in collaboration with local communities, recognizing their rights to use, conserve and manage resources. The activities organized were disseminated through a special google site^v, and also through the CBD website.

Participation at COP11

ICSF participated in processes related to marine, coastal and inland biodiversity at COP11 of the CBD held in Hyderabad from 8 October -19 October, 2012. The ICSF delegation included ICSF members and representatives from FWOs. The following were the key activities undertaken:

- ICSF followed discussions on the programmes of work on marine and coastal biodiversity and on inland biodiversity. A joint statement made by WFFP and ICSF highlighted the need to integrate the traditional, scientific, technical and technological knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, consistent with Article 8(j) and 10 (c), for the description of EBSAs. The statement called for the development of socio-cultural criteria for EBSAs that should be used along with scientific criteria, particularly in areas with pre-existing human populations/uses. The COP11 decision adopted was positive on some counts. It stressed the need, for example, to facilitate the participation of indigenous and local communities in additional regional or sub-regional workshops for description of areas that meet the criteria for EBSAs, and for the further description of the areas already described where new information becomes available. It also stressed the need to further refine the EBSAs training manual and modules, including through more consultation with Parties and indigenous and local communities, and develop training materials on the use of traditional knowledge^{vi}.
- ICSF organized four side-events in collaboration with other organizations, as follows:
 - The side event “Solving the Puzzle: Social and Cultural Dimensions of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas”, was organized in collaboration with WFFP and the National Fishworkers Forum (NFF) on 11 October 2012. The award-winning documentary film produced by ICSF titled “Shifting Undercurrents: Women seaweed collectors of Gulf of Mannar, India” was officially released at the side-event. This depicts the struggles of 5000-odd women who free-dive to collect seaweeds in the Gulf of Mannar (Marine) National Park in India, for their livelihoods^{vii}. The 20-minute documentary film is available in English, Tamil and French. The side-event also had presentation of experiences from Central America, Indonesia and South Africa.
 - The side event titled “Traditional Knowledge and Area-based Management Measures in Marine and Coastal Ecosystems” was organized by ICSF, the Indigenous Peoples'

National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai. Government of India.

v <https://sites.google.com/site/idbfishworkers/home>

vi <http://www.icsf.net/en/samudra/article/EN/63-3794-Ecological-sens.html>

vii <http://www.icsf.net/en/cds-videos/EN/article/20-women-seaweed-c.html?limitstart=0>

and Community Conserved Areas and Territories and Areas (ICCA) Consortium and the United Nations University (UNU) on 15 October 2012. The panellists at the session brought to the table an astounding variety of indigenous knowledge and practices^{viii}.

- The Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS), along with the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), PondyCAN, NFF, ICSF and several other organizations in India co-organized the side-event “Coastal and Marine Biodiversity and Coastal Area Management”, on 10 October 2012. The side-event released a report “The Challenged Coast of India” and a web-based database on coastal developments in India^{ix}.
- A side-event on Gender and Biodiversity was co-organized with Dakshin Foundation and Foundation for Ecological Security (FES), India. The side-event highlighted the important role of women in biodiversity conservation and management.
- ICSF organized two press conferences during COP11, one on the social dimensions of MPAs and the other on climate change. These received extensive media coverage. The links are available at: <http://mpa.ICSF.net/en/page/1027-Media%20coverage%20@%20COP11.html>.
- ICSF participated in the high-level segment discussions held from 16-19 October 2012, which had coastal and marine biodiversity as one of the four issues on the agenda. The need for participatory approaches to conservation and management was highlighted.
- The Documentation Centre of ICSF put up a stall with various ICSF publications at the People’s Biodiversity Festival organized in Hyderabad city during COP11. The festival was open to everyone including farmers, civil society groups and the general public.
- ICSF contributed a number of articles to ECO, a newsletter published by the CBD civil society Alliance, during COP11. It also co-ordinated the preparation of the CBD Alliance briefing paper on marine and coastal biodiversity, and on inland biodiversity. (The links are available at: <http://mpa.ICSF.net/en/page/1006-@%20%20CBD%20COP%2011.html>)

(ii) Follow up of India workshop held in March 2012

The proceedings of the India workshop: “Workshop on Fishery-dependent Livelihoods, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity: The Case of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas in India”, held in March 2012, was published and widely disseminated. It is available online at: <http://www.ICSF.net/en/proceedings/article/EN/126-fishery-depende.html?limitstart=0>.

To follow up on deliberations at the workshop, a one-day discussion was organized in Chennai in August 2012, to explore legal options for recognition of fishing community rights in national parks and sanctuaries in India. The discussion was attended by representative from fishworker groups and of organizations working with forest-dependent communities, as well as by lawyers. The discussion highlighted, among other things, the need for documentation of customary rights of fishing communities living within and around the protected areas.

viii <http://www.icsf.net/en/samudra/article/EN/63-3794-Ecological-sens.html>

ix <http://maps.tiss.edu/>

(iii) Advocating for participatory approaches to conservation and sustainable use

ICSF was one of the co-authors of the article titled “The role of MPAs in reconciling fisheries management with conservation of biological diversity”, in *Ocean and Coastal Management* (69) 2012. ICSF also contributed two articles which are due for publication later in 2013. The first, for a book, is titled “Making Space for Small-scale fishing communities: The use and misuse of spatial management instruments”, and the second, for a Fisheries Thematic Issue of FAO’s *Land Tenure Journal*, is titled “MPAs: Securing tenure rights of fishing communities”.

(iv) Publications

ICSF published the Spanish and English version of the “Regional Study on Social Dimensions of Marine Protected Area Practice in Central America: Cases Studies from Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panamá”^x.

(v) Training and Capacity Building

The monograph on MPAs in Central America (in Spanish), as well as other ICSF material on the issue of MPAs, were used during the Central American training programme for FWOs, held in February 2013, to highlight the need for participatory governance of MPAs.

MOCTAR NECH NEDWA



Women processors in Mauritania drying yeet and tollu

x <http://www.icsf.net/en/monographs.html>

2. WOMEN IN FISHERIES

This programme seeks to promote the organizational capacity of women of fishing communities and policy recognition of their role in fisheries and fishing communities

OUTPUT

ICSF sustained its focus on women in fisheries. Efforts undertaken contributed to strengthening representation of women in fishworker organizations and in developing their organizational capacity. The women in fisheries working group of ICSF was active, particularly in providing inputs to the CSO synthesis document for the SSF Guidelines. These proposals were also reflected in the comments of civil society on FAO's Zero Draft of the SSF Guidelines.

SUMMARY OF KEY ACTIVITIES

(i) Workshop in South Africa

Following up on an earlier workshop organized in South Africa in 2010, and against the backdrop of the recently-adopted SSF policy in South Africa, a workshop was organized by Masifundise Development Trust in South Africa in September 2012. This workshop focused on the implementation of South Africa's newly-adopted SSF policy from a gender perspective, and how equitable access to resources can be ensured. The workshop made several recommendations in relation to this^{xi}.

(ii) A Study: Work with women fish vendors - India

The study on challenges facing the livelihoods of women fish vendors of Mumbai found that women fish vendors are increasingly getting marginalized from their livelihoods due to various factors. The rapid growth of the city has meant that marketing chains have changed. Women are unable to compete against modern shops and malls that cater to an affluent middle-class. In addition, old fish markets, located on prime real estate, are being opened up for market-redevelopment under public-private partnerships which often do not offer a fair deal to women vendors. Against

- *The workshop on women fish vendors of Mumbai, one of first of its kind that highlighted the concerns and proposals of women fish vendors in an urban context, brought together policy makers and researchers, with vendor representatives. As a spinoff from this workshop, vendors have taken several initiatives to follow up on discussions, including exploring the possibility of registering as a union or as co-operatives.*
- *The South African workshop put forward concrete proposals in relation to women in fisheries for the SSF policy in South Africa, as reflected in the workshop statement.*
- *ICSF's women in fisheries workshop reports and initiatives have been mentioned in academic articles^{8 9}, publications¹⁰, briefs¹¹, and have been linked to other websites.*

xi See workshop report: wif.icsf.net/en/page/855-Reports.html

this backdrop a workshop was held on 2 and 3 December 2012 in Mumbai, with participation of relevant government departments, researchers and associations representing fish vendors, to discuss the findings of the study, as well as the steps that can be taken to protect and promote decent livelihoods for fish vendors. The workshop, the first of its kind, proved useful in drawing attention to the problems facing women vendors operating in both formal and informal market spaces, and in identifying concrete proposals to protect their vending-based livelihoods. The report of the workshop is available online on ICSF's website^{xii}. Following the workshop women fish vendor representatives in Mumbai are exploring the option of forming and registering themselves as a separate trade union. They have also sought, and obtained, training on fish processing through a national government institutions.

(iii) ICSF's women in fisheries working group

ICSF women in fisheries working group has been active, particularly in providing inputs to the CSO synthesis document (that compiled the reports from national and regional level workshops held to discuss the proposed SSF Guidelines). These inputs were most useful in commenting on FAO's Zero Draft of the SSF Guidelines. The CSO comments on the Zero Draft highlighted women's issues in each key section while recommending that gender be seen as a cross-cutting issue. An article highlighting these proposals was carried in *Yemaya* Issue No. 42^{xiii}.

(iv) Training and Capacity Building

As part of the preparations for the training programme in Central America, ICSF prepared a module in Spanish on gender issues in fisheries, especially focusing on Central America^{xiv}. The training module was well received by participants and helped facilitate good discussion.

(v) Women in fisheries website

ICSF has been updating the women in fisheries subsite^{xv}, particularly the annotated bibliography on women in fisheries, seen as an important source of information. The bibliography has nearly 300 publications listed in it under different themes.

xii http://www.icsf.net/images/proceedings/pdf/english/issue_130/130_Women_vendors_WR_mumbai_290313.pdf

xiii <http://www.icsf.net/yemaya/article/EN/42-1932.html?lang=en>

xiv <https://sites.google.com/site/jornadadeaprendizaje1/>

xv <http://wif.icsf.net>

3. CLIMATE CHANGE

The programme seeks to understand the implications of climate change on fisheries resources and on fishing communities and to enhance the capacity of fishworker and support organizations to advocate for appropriate and socially-just measures to address climate change

OUTPUTS

The study carried out by ICSF in India on fisheries and climate change helped make visible perspectives and proposals of local fishing communities on the issue of climate change. These proposals are also reflected in the comments provided by CSOs on FAO's Zero Draft of the SSF Guidelines

- *The India Climate Change study, which was officially released during a press conference at CBD's COP11 in Hyderabad, is available through several fisheries and environmental websites in India and outside¹². Video interviews with people from fishing communities from Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra were also screened during the event.*

SUMMARY OF KEY ACTIVITIES

(i) Study on Climate Change and Fisheries in India

The study carried out in India, titled "Climate Change and Fisheries: Perspectives from Small-scale Fishing Communities in India on Measures to Protect Life and Livelihood", was published in May 2012. As one of the few studies of its kind that has explored the perspectives and proposals from small-scale fishing communities, the recommendations of the study were very useful in commenting on the climate change section of the Zero Draft of the IG-SSF Guidelines. The study is available online^{xvi}.

(ii) Translation of case study, Thailand

ICSF also undertook the translation of a case study from Thailand titled "Vulnerability assessment of coastal community in response to climate change adaptations in Thailand" into English. The study explores perspectives and proposals related to climate change from fishing communities in Thailand.

^{xvi} <http://www.icsf.net/en/monographs/article/EN/121-perspectives-fr.html?limitstart=0>.

4. LABOUR

Engaging with the ILO processes related to decent working conditions for fishworkers has been an important part of ICSF's work over the past decade. Through this programme ICSF seeks to promote the wide ratification and national-level implementation of the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007, enhance the capacity of fishworker and support groups to seek implementation of the Convention in ways that protect the interests of small-scale fishworkers and advocate for the inclusion of shore-based fishers, including women, in the implementation of the Convention at the national level

OUTPUTS

The efforts of ICSF have contributed to greater awareness about the Convention and demands for its implementation by FWOs in some countries. However, though the WFC can benefit fisherwomen and fishermen by improving working and living conditions, ratification is a process that is taking time. Sustained efforts by various stakeholders over a long period of time will be needed before the benefits of the Convention are actually realized.

- *ICSF's Guidebook on the WFC, available in several international and local languages¹³ has been well received and acknowledged, including in ILO publications.^{14 15 16}*
- *The fishworker organization in India¹⁷ (NFF) and Philippines¹⁸ have asked for ratification and implementation of the Convention.*
- *A number of studies that have cross-referred to ICSF's work on labour issues in fishing sector^{19 20}*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

(i) Participation in relevant meetings

- ICSF participated in the India-level Task Force related to the ILO Convention. India is taking steps to ratify the Convention, a move that has met with support from trade unions^{xvii}.
- In a meeting organized by the ILO on Combating Forced Labour in Fishing (19-20 September 2012), ICSF highlighted that forced labour issues should also be looked at in SSF and fish processing, and that it should be looked at from both a national and international perspective. There was, however, some reluctance to include the national perspective from trade union representatives, and from some governments. The need to address forced labour issues in SSF is stressed in CSOs comments on FAO's Zero Draft of the SSF Guidelines.

(ii) Documentation

ICSF disseminated information about the Convention through articles and other material produced, as for example, the Guidebooks on the WFC.

xvii <http://www.icsf.net/en/samudra/article/EN/64-3852-A-Collective-Vo.html>

5. AQUACULTURE

This programme seeks to enhance understanding about developments related to aquaculture and its implications for rural communities and their food security as well as the capacity of fishworker and support groups to advocate for responsible aquaculture practices and for appropriate forms of small-scale aquaculture

OUTPUTS

Activities under this programme have helped in establishing links with groups seeking responsible aquaculture and in monitoring important developments in aquaculture with implications for SSF and fishing communities. This has laid the foundation for future work, particularly in the relation to appropriate forms of inland aquaculture.

- *SAMUDRA News Alerts and SAMUDRA Report have carried several informative articles on aquaculture-related issues²¹.*

SUMMARY OF KEY ACTIVITIES

(i) Policy Advocacy

ICSF was actively involved in the processes seeking responsible aquaculture in Latin America. This included the participation of ICSF members from Brazil and Chile in a regional event in Northeast Brazil in December 2012, hosted by Rede MangueMar. This enabled a sharing of experiences related to the negative social, economic and environmental impacts of industrial aquaculture, and of privatization of fisheries. ICSF also participated in relevant meetings to highlight key issues in relation to inland aquaculture, such as the use of local species that can contribute to food security, and the need for local communities to have rights to aquatic water bodies in the context of culture-based capture fisheries.

(ii) Information dissemination

ICSF monitored and disseminated information about key developments in aquaculture, including in relation to small-scale aquaculture, through *Yemaya*, SAMUDRA Report and SAMUDRA News Alerts.

(iii) Activities not undertaken

Some of the activities planned, such as the collation of existing documentation on environmental and social impacts of aquaculture in Latin America, and preparation of training material for inclusion in training programmes, could not be undertaken, given time and human resource constraints.

6. TRADE

This programme seeks to promote awareness about developments related to fish trade and the implications for small-scale fishing communities and food security, particularly in developing countries, and to enhance capacity of fishworker organizations to engage with trade issues in fisheries

OUTPUTS

Activities undertaken have created greater awareness about perspectives of fishworkers on issues related to trade and certification. They have also helped fishworker and other organizations to take informed positions on issues of trade and certification, and to make specific proposals on the Zero Draft of the SSF Guidelines.

- *A number of websites and articles have made reference to articles on trade from SAMUDRA Report, and other ICSF publications²².*
- *Several of the recommendations from the SSF Guidelines workshops related to trade reflected the growing understanding and concern among fishworkers about the impact of certification and trade.*

SUMMARY OF KEY ACTIVITIES

(i) Training and capacity building

Resource material on trade and globalization issue in fisheries was prepared for the training programme organized in Central America^{xviii}.

(ii) Research and advocacy

ICSF engaged with relevant initiatives, such as the value-chain analysis of international fish trade with an impact assessment of the small-scale sector in developing countries, a project of FAO and Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD). As a member of the steering committee of this project, ICSF reviewed and commented on the various case studies.

(iii) Information dissemination

Information about developments in ecolabelling and other trade issues was disseminated through articles in SAMUDRA Report and through the SAMUDRA News Alerts.

xviii <https://sites.google.com/site/jornadadeaprendizaje1/>

7. TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

This programme seeks to enhance the capacity of fishworker and support organizations to understand and to engage with issues affecting their lives and livelihoods

OUTPUTS

The Central American training programme provided participants, including youth, with a useful opportunity for learning and for exchange and sharing of information and experiences, enhancing their capacity to engage with processes affecting their livelihoods.

- *Feedback from participants of the Central American programme was positive, pointing to the networking, dialogues and exchange of information facilitated by the programme. Feedback from participants indicated that the sessions and training material on gender, and on organization, were found particularly useful.*

SUMMARY OF THE KEY ACTIVITIES

(i) Training programme in Central America

A three-day training programme “*Promoting Alliances and Improving the Capacity of Men and Women Small-scale Fishworkers in Central America*” was organized in Honduras from 25 to 27 February 2013. The over 70 participants, that included 16 women, were from six countries in Central America, that is Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panama and Nicaragua, and two in South America, Brazil and Chile. With special efforts made to include youth, there were also 17 youth participants.

The programme was facilitated by CoopeSoliDar, with the co-operation of the Central American Artisanal Fisheries Confederation (CONFEPESCA), an entity that incorporates the National Artisanal Fisheries Federations from Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Panama and Nicaragua. The event was particularly innovative and challenging, as it was designed as a living event, with participants living in local communities and experiencing their daily realities^{xix}.

ICSF and CoopeSoliDar, developed illustrated booklets in simple language on the themes of youth, artisanal fisheries and women, trade and certification, globalization and tenure, which were used during the workshop (These are available online at <https://sites.google.com/site/jornadadeaprendizaje1/>). The methodology for the training workshop was designed to provide seven “Learning Spaces” around the themes of: SSF and their Diversity in Central America; SSF Guidelines in a Context of Diversity; Organization of Small-scale Fishworkers; Governance, Access to Resources and SSF; Property Rights, Access to Resources and SSF; Listening to the Voices of Important Actors; and Globalization of Fisheries in the 21st Century, its particularities in Central America and implications for SSF. Each

xix <http://www.icsf.net/en/samudra/article/EN/64-3854-Living-the-Lear.html>

learning space was framed by information, and included working groups, participative exercises, feedback sessions and discussions.

(ii) Other efforts at capacity-building

ICSF participated as a resource person in training programmes organized at local and national level by NGOs and fishworker organizations in India.

(iii) ICSF working group on training

A working group on training and capacity building comprising ICSF members was constituted by the ICSF AT and a meeting was organized in Chennai, India from 3-5 October 2012. This meeting sought to review the training programmes organized so far, and, drawing from this, to chart the strategy for the coming period.

The meeting deliberated on issues related to methodology, content, and geographical scope of the training programmes to be organized, and made several proposals for consideration by ICSF's AT and GB. Apart from regional trainings the working group also suggested that in regions where strong national organizations are not in place (as in many parts of Africa and Asia), it may be useful to organize local/ national level trainings in selected locations as a way of developing local capacities.

(iv) Deviation from Proposal:

The earlier plan was to organize a training programme in Africa. However, after an internal review, it was felt that it would be better to organize the programme in Central America in 2012-13.

COOPESOLIDAR R.L.



Researchers discussing the outcome of a study with members of fishing community in Costa Rica

8. PARTICIPATING AT FAO AND OTHER UN MEETINGS

ICSF participates at UN meetings to raise the profile of artisanal and SSF and to disseminate information of significance from these forums to artisanal fishworkers and their communities.

OUTPUTS

ICSF participated in meetings of the FAO, ILO, CBD, Rio+20 process and of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food to advocate for small-scale fisheries. Notably, the Rio+20 Outcome Document titled “The Future We Want” has some useful references to small-scale fisheries. The report on fisheries and food security presented by Special Rapporteur to the UN General Assembly in November 2012 also highlights the important contribution of fisheries to food security, and, in this context, makes a strong case for supporting small-scale fisheries.

SUMMARY OF KEY ACTIVITIES

While the complete list of meetings attended is in Annex 2, ICSF’s participation in two UN processes is summarized in the text below.

(i) Rio+20 process

ICSF participated in the informal-informal meetings organized to discuss the Zero Draft (which had no mention of small-scale fisheries) to highlight the importance of small-scale and artisanal fisheries. At Rio+20, apart from engaging with the formal negotiations, the ICSF delegation, in collaboration with other groups, organized a side event titled “Dialogue on the Human Rights Approach to Fisheries, in particular the access right to the resource and territory” on 19 June 2012 at the Peoples Summit, Rio de Janeiro. ICSF also participated in the Oceans Day celebration organized as part of the

- *Information about outcomes from the meetings attended by ICSF were widely disseminated to fishworker and support organizations, including through SAMUDRA Report, Yemaya, SAMUDRA News Alerts and the training programmes. This led to greater awareness about ongoing developments at the international level, and ways in which such developments can be influenced or used within national contexts.*
- *Paragraph 175 of the Rio+20 Outcome Document (The Future we Want), for which ICSF advocated, reasserts the importance of small-scale and artisanal fisheries. It reads: “We commit to observe the need to ensure access to fisheries and the importance of access to markets, by subsistence, small-scale and artisanal fisherfolk and women fish workers, as well as indigenous peoples and their communities, particularly in developing countries, especially small island developing States.”*
- *Several statements/ interventions were made by ICSF and small-scale fishworker groups at various UN meetings²³ and several of the issues that were advocated for are reflected in the reports from ILO, FAO and CBD meetings.*

Rio Conventions Pavilion on 16 June 2012^{xx}. ICSF recommended a human rights approach to sustainable fisheries as vital to food security and rural employment and thus as key for the survival of fisheries livelihoods and indigenous communities^{xxi}.

(ii) Right to Food

ICSF participated in the expert round table meet convened by the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food titled “Contributions and threats of current fisheries policies and practices to the realization of the right to food”, that was held in Nairobi, Kenya on 2-3 April 2012 organized by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and the FAO. The meeting provided a good platform to discuss on the importance of fisheries to food security within a human rights-based framework.

(iii) Other meetings

ICSF participated in several other non-UN meetings on issues of direct relevance to its programmes. Details on meetings attended are available in Annex 3.

NAÍNA PIERRI



Side Event, *Dialogue on the Human Rights Approach to Fisheries*, organized by ICSF with others, prior to Rio+20

xx <http://www.icsf.net/en/samudra/article/EN/62-3754-Fishing-for-Rig.html>; <http://www.uncsd2012.org/index.php?page=view&nr=585&type=230&menu=38>; <http://www.iisd.ca/uncsd/rio20/pavilion/>; <http://wif.icsf.net/yemaya/article/EN/40-1859.html?lang=en>

xxi http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/files/file/RIO%2020_3.pdf

9. SUPPORT TO THE COALITION FOR FAIR FISHERIES ARRANGEMENTS (CFFA)

ICSF supports and participates in the activities of the Coalition for Fair Fisheries Arrangements (CFFA) (an autonomous organization of which ICSF is a founder member)^{xxii}. CFFA seeks to monitor, analyze and document the changing nature of fisheries arrangements between the EU and the ACP and other developing countries, and to provide information to fishworker organizations and NGOs on issues related to fisheries arrangements entered into by the EU, and the implications of these for coastal communities, especially in the South.

OUTPUTS

Through its activities CFFA facilitated a positive engagement between ACP and European CSOs and the European Union (EU) institutions, on the reform of the external dimension of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP). It created spaces for the African artisanal fishing sector and coastal communities, in particular in the context of ACP-EU fisheries relations, and in African fora (The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)/African Union). It also helped raise awareness on the importance of small pelagic fishery resources in West Africa for livelihood and food security, against the backdrop of illegally established fisheries access arrangements and the diversion of catches to produce fishmeal.

- *Several important recommendations on the external dimension of the CFP advocated by CFFA have been adopted in EU policy processes and outcomes, including the need to access only the surplus, and to decouple funds for access from funds for sectoral support.*
- *The joint CAOPA-CFFA meeting in Ivory Coast on the role of women in improving the contribution of artisanal fisheries to food security was attended by over 50 participants, mainly women, from 10 West African countries and 5 European countries.*

SUMMARY OF KEY ACTIVITIES

Activities undertaken included:

- Engaging with EU institutions (DG Mare, the European Parliament) and civil society on the reform of the EU's Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) especially the 'external dimension', and the renegotiation of several emblematic fisheries partnership arrangements (FPAs) including the EU-Mauritania FPA.
- Publishing CFFA response to the first exchange of views between European parliamentarians on the external dimensions of the CFP^{xxiii}.

xxii For more details see <http://www.cape-cffa.org/?lang=en>

xxiii available at: www.cape-cffa.org/spip.php?article269

- Participating as a member of the executive committee of the European Commission (EC) Long Distance Regional Advisory Committee (LD RAC), while remaining vice chair of this body's working group on fisheries partnerships. Contributed to the joint NGO report on international dimension of the LDRAC^{xxiv}.
- Representing Development NGOs with ICSF in the EC Advisory Committee on Fisheries and Aquaculture (ACFA).
- Participating, as a founding member, in the platform Ocean2012 steering group activities.
- Providing regular commented news and interviews on EU-ACP fisheries relations for the Agritrade website, managed by the EU-ACP Cotonou institution, Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA).
- Organizing a side event, in partnership with CAOPA (African Confederation of Professional Artisanal Fishery Organizations) at the 30th session of COFI, on the exploitation of small pelagics in West Africa, and the sustainability and food security issues arising.
- Engaging with and supporting the West African Journalist Network for Responsible Fisheries (REJOPRAO).
- Organizing, in partnership with CAOPA, a regional meeting in Ivory Coast on the role of women in artisanal fisheries and food security. This included a one-day workshop organized with ICSF on regional trade and the SSF Guidelines.
- Engaging in discussions in Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) on the issues of local access to tuna resources by artisanal fleets. Establishing a “wiki” style website—<http://transparentsea.co>, dedicated to promoting transparency in fisheries, particularly as regards to the activities of international donors, financial services and capital, and of distant water fleets.

BÉATRICE GOREZ



Senegalese *pirogues*, the fishing craft used by artisanal fishermen, coming in to land fish at the harbour

xxiv www.cape-cffa.org/IMG/pdf/121112_joint_NGO_response_future_ACs.pdf

10.1 SAMUDRA REPORT

SAMUDRA Report is brought out to disseminate information, views and analyses of relevance for, and about, small-scale fisheries

OUTPUTS

SAMUDRA Report continued to be an important medium to disseminate information about, and for, small-scale fisheries. The timely publication of SAMUDRA Report was sustained, with three issues of SAMUDRA Report brought out in English (61, 62 and 63), and in French and Spanish (60, 61 and 62). All issues, in searchable format, are available online. SAMUDRA Report has carried articles on important developments and processes, such as on the SSF Guidelines and on the Rio+20 process.

(i) Activities not undertaken:

During this period, no new SAMUDRA Dossiers were brought out. However, SAMUDRA Report articles were mapped to thematic websites such as the new sub-site on community-based resource management, and to other existing sub-sites.

- Several subscribers, responding to requests for feedback, commended the quality of the articles and provided suggestions on topics that need to be covered.
- Download rates for articles from SAMUDRA Report: SAMUDRA Report (English) 157,079 (120,667, figures in parenthesis indicate for previous year), SAMUDRA Report (French) 60,662 (57,370) and SAMUDRA Report Spanish 62,296 (60,644).
- A Google search for "SAMUDRA Report" reveals that it is cited in a number of publications, websites, journals, newsletters, etc²⁴.



10.2 YEMAYA

Yemaya seeks to disseminate information about gender issues in fisheries, and, in particular, the perspectives and concerns of women of fishing communities and their organizations

OUTPUTS

Yemaya contributed to providing greater visibility to the organizational efforts and initiatives of women from fishing communities, and to the issues facing them. Several articles have reported on grassroot organizational processes and on women leaders in different countries. It remains as the only newsletter of its kind at the international level. The timely publication of *Yemaya* in English, French and Spanish was sustained in the reporting period—three issues of *Yemaya* were published (40, 41 and 42 in English, 39, 40 and 41 in French and Spanish). *Yemaya* is available online.

- *Yemaya* found mention in the influential FAO's *State of the World Fisheries and Aquaculture (SOFIA)*, 2012, in the special section on gender, as an ongoing initiative that has contributed to increasing attention on gender issues in fisheries²⁵.
- Articles from *Yemaya* have been linked in other websites²⁶.

SANDESH

YEMAYA MAMA

Can this dream come true?



SANDESH

YEMAYA MAMA

...looks for Sustainable Development!



10.3 ICSF WEBSITE REDESIGN

The ICSF website, an important medium used for disseminating information, was last redesigned in 2006. Given significant technological shifts since then, another redesign of its website was initiated in 2011, using free software, to improve its navigability and user interface.

OUTPUTS

The re-designed of the ICSF website was completed and the redesigned website was launched in April 2012. The backend maintenance is now both easier and cost-effective, allowing for instant in-house updation on information of ICSF's activities.



11. DOCUMENTATION CENTRE (DC)

The DC seeks to increase awareness about developments of relevance to artisanal and small-scale fishworkers, particularly in the South and to enhance access of fishworkers and support organizations to information needed to protect their rights to life and livelihood

OUTPUTS

The DC continued to remain an important source of information on small-scale fisheries. Through its activities it contributed to enhancing the capacity of fishworker organizations to respond to developments of relevance in an informed manner. The quality of ICSF programmes was also greatly enhanced due to the services provided by the DC.

SUMMARY OF KEY ACTIVITIES

(i) Information identification, collection and collation

During this period DC sourced information from FWOs, NGOs, governments, research institutes, multilateral organizations, and other documentation centres on issues such as fisheries management, MPAs and its impact on fishing communities, fisheries trade and ecolabelling. It received 134 books and 516 documents that were indexed and entered into the WinISIS database. The DC also indexed 413 journal articles and 1,353 news items from different sources. The total number of records in WinISIS as on 31 March 2013 was 58,754. In terms of audio-visual resources, the DC procured 22 general CD-ROMs and 20 documentary films. The DC has in total 206 VCDs/DVDs/VHFs. The DC's online video database with over 120 records was updated.

- *The DC News Alerts for South Asia has over 1000 subscribers. These Alerts are also further circulated amongst various email groups such as the Andaman and Nicobar Network and Oannes Network.*
- *The number of subscribers for SAMUDRA News Alerts increased to 841. Over 637,000 hits were received, of which over 60,000 were for RSS feeds.*
- *The DC responded to requests for information from a range of users FWOs, NGOs, researchers, ICSF members and staff and policy makers.*
- *The DC played an important role in providing the content for the ICSF-produced documentary film titled "Shifting Undercurrents: Women Seaweeds Collectors of Gulf of Mannar, India". This film has received an award. Available also in Tamil, it was shown to fishing communities in the Gulf of Mannar at a special screening, and comments and feedback received were incorporated.*

(ii) Information dissemination:

This is via various mediums, as below.

- ***SAMUDRA News Alerts:*** SAMUDRA News Alerts, with 841 subscribers, carried a total of 1844 news items focusing on national fisheries policy issues, issues of biodiversity conservation, UN processes related to SSF, trade and certification, besides the ongoing focus on arrest and detention of fishers, disaster and community initiatives.
- ***DC News Alerts:*** The South Asia DC News Alerts, initiated in October 2011, presently has 1032 subscribers (in March 2012 there were 237 subscribers). The weekly News Alerts carry news articles on India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal and Afghanistan as well as press releases, petitions and other reports from fishworker organizations. The Alerts have been very well received by users.
- ***Responding to requests for information:*** The DC received specific requests for information from users that included FWOs, fishworkers co-operatives, NGOs, governments, intergovernmental organizations, multilateral organizations, students, researchers, individual scholars, and ICSF members. The requests came from countries that included India, Bangladesh, Thailand, United Kingdom, France and USA.
- ***Linking with other Networks:*** The DC has updated the Aquatic Commons database regularly with ICSF publications, including the latest issue of SAMUDRA Report and *Yemaya*.
- ***Information stall during CBD's COP11:*** The DC put up an information stall with publications, posters and bookmarks at the People's Biodiversity Fair organized by civil society organizations in India as part of the CBDs COP11 events. This was well received by the general public that visited the fair and by COP11 delegates.
- ***Updating websites:*** The DC updated the ICSF website and subsites on a regular basis with information on various ICSF publications, statements made at UN meetings, statements from ICSF-organized workshops, papers and presentations made by ICSF, important fisheries events, online resources and documentation database updates.

(iii) Support to ICSF programmes

The DC continues to provide direct inputs to ICSF papers and presentations made during the year including on MPAs, forced labour, small-scale fishing community rights, labour issues, and women fish vendors.

12. PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

ICSF activities over the past year have contributed to the many outcomes across different programmatic areas. Activities related to the SSF Guidelines process, particularly the national and regional workshops organized have helped make issues related to SSF more visible. They have also been effective in drawing out the realities facing small-scale fishing communities and their proposals for inclusion in the SSF Guidelines.

The production of a CSO synthesis document compiling proposals from all national workshops, and integrating comments, has been very useful in putting forward concrete proposals from CSOs. In particular, the synthesis document has been able to provide specific proposals on how gender issues in SSF need to be addressed. Several CSO proposals were reflected in the Zero Draft of the Guidelines.

Activities under the MPAs programme have continued to draw attention to the limitations of exclusionary forms of conservation. There is greater recognition of need for integrating traditional knowledge, and facilitating effective participation of fishing communities in conservation processes related to marine and coastal biodiversity, as reflected in decisions of COP11, CBD.

Activities taken up under the women and fisheries programme have contributed to strengthening local representation of women in fishworker organizations in some countries.

Activities related to training and capacity building have enabled FWOs to keep abreast of developments in fisheries relevant to their lives and livelihoods, and to discuss strategies and take steps needed to protect spaces for SSF.

The efforts of ICSF have contributed to greater awareness about ILO's Work in Fishing Convention and demands for its implementation by fishworker organizations in some countries. However, sustained efforts by various stakeholders over a long period of time will be needed before the benefits of the Convention are actually realized.

ICSF's engagement with UN processes, including the Rio+20 process, have concretely influenced the language of the decisions adopted to reflect the importance of small-scale fisheries.

ICSF's efforts at disseminating information, through its publications, its website, documentation centre etc. has helped create awareness about issues facing small-scale fishworkers. They have also enhanced the access of small-scale fishworkers to information about key developments of relevance.

COOPESOLIDAR R.L.



National-level workshop on the small-scale fisheries Guidelines in Tarcoles, Garabito, Costa Rica

13. ANALYSIS/ ASSESSMENT OF RISKS

ICSF retained its human resources and was able to raise the financial resources required to implement programmes planned. Other risks foreseen, however continued to pose a challenge for achieving planned outcomes, indicated below:

- The weak organizational base of small-scale fishing communities in most parts of the developing world continued to pose one of the biggest challenges to achieving planned outcomes. ICSF's programme on training and capacity building was designed to address this challenge to an extent, recognizing that this needs to be a longer-term process. Another constraint was the lack of political space in some countries for small-scale fishing communities to organize to defend their interests, a reality over which ICSF and its partners can have little influence.
- As in previous year, the lack of space for CSOs to participate in policy making and related decision taking processes, including within the UN system, continues to be a major challenge. CSO's, for example, have limited space within FAO decision making structures and processes. This will also have implications for the negotiations on the SSF Guidelines in 2013. ICSF, with other CSO, have tried to maximize spaces available to them given these constraints, consistent with the best UN practices, to ensure that CSO proposals are duly reflected in the final Guidelines adopted. The fact that CSOs have engaged closely with the process of developing the SSF Guidelines, and that there is excellent coordination between CSO groups engaging with the process, are factors that are likely to lend legitimacy to the CSO demands for integration of their proposals.
- There continues to be lack of political will in addressing labour issues in fisheries, and to address the problems of SSF. There is resistance particularly from boat owners associations in some countries. There are also problems arising from lack of coordination between coastal States and flag States with regard to working and living conditions in fishing. ICSF will continue to work with relevant organizations to raise the profile of these issues and to develop the political will needed to address them.

1.14 CONCLUSION

Greater recognition and support of SSF, given the livelihoods, cultures, local and traditional knowledge systems, and relative sustainability associated with the sub-sector, has been an enduring objective of ICSF. That the FAO is on the brink of adopting an international instrument on SSF could be an important development for realization of this objective. ICSF has, therefore, devoted considerable energies to intensively engage with the process of developing the SSF Guidelines. In general, programmes implemented were able to meet the objectives with which they were undertaken, recognizing that such programmes will need to be sustained in the coming period if longer-term objectives are to be achieved. ICSF was also able to work in close coordination with other fishworker organizations, especially for the SSF Guidelines process, and to ensure synergy in efforts being undertaken.

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Annexures

ANNEX I: WORKSHOPS ORGANIZED AROUND THE SSF GUIDELINES PROCESS IN COLLABORATION WITH THE CSO CO-ORDINATION GROUP

(Note: All reports from the consultations are available on the civil society website <https://sites.google.com/site/smallscalefisheries/events>)

NATIONAL WORKSHOPS

Five national workshops were held, in Kenya, Tanzania, Myanmar, Malaysia and Vietnam.

(i) Myanmar

The National Consultation Workshop for Small-scale fishers in Myanmar: Development of Voluntary Guidelines towards Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries was organized from 12-14 October 2012, in Yangon, Myanmar. It was organized jointly by the Myanmar Fisheries Federation (MFF), the National Activities Group (NAG) and ICSF. The workshop brought together 35 fishworkers (including five women) and their organizations from the three coastal States (administrative regions of Ayeyarwaddy, Rakhine and Tanintharyi) of Myanmar. These included fishers from both marine and inland sector, including aquaculture. The participants also included 10 parliamentarians (including one woman) as well as NGOs like Oxfam, Green Earth and the Myanmar Livestock Group, and the FAO Representative, all of whom participated on all three days. On the final day representatives of the provincial and national departments of fisheries and other interested people participated. The local press was well represented as well.

The three-day national workshop was organized to explore what is SSF in Myanmar, to identify problems and needs of SSF and fishing communities, to provide information on internationally recognized rights of SSF and efforts for promoting their rights and livelihoods, and to develop policy recommendations, derived from fisher folks' direct experiences, towards emergence of sustainable fishery sector which, at the same time, guarantees better livelihood conditions for small-scale fishing communities in Myanmar.

The three-day workshop included four intensive group discussions and feedback plenary sessions, and concluded with responses from a panel of selected participants. The sessions focused on: defining SSF, the problems and challenges faced by SSF, legislative provisions for SSF, and proposals to sustain livelihoods of fishing communities. The key recommendations from the workshop included:

- SSF should be legally recognized by the government.
- *The government should take the lead in improving data collection.*

- *The system of tendering licenses should be cancelled in order to address the conflicts within the fisheries sector.*
- *Co-management system should be launched with participation of fisheries groups and the department of fisheries to control illegal fishing practices.*
- *A SSF protection law should be enacted for protecting the rights and improving the socioeconomic situation of SSF.*
- *Policy workshops with participation of primary and key stakeholders should be organized for enacting the Fisheries Law.*

(ii) Tanzania

The WFF, WFFP, ICSF and IPC organized the two-day national workshop on *Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries: Towards FAO Guidelines on Marine and Inland Small Scale Fisheries*, between 25-26 October 2012, in Mwanza, Tanzania. The workshop had 35 participants representing inland fishing communities, FWOs, and NGOs from the Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika.

The two-day workshop sought to develop a consensus amongst civil society stakeholders in artisanal fisheries on a common vision and political position, and on the key issues to be included in the SSF Guidelines. It also sought to promote a human rights based approach to SSF both within the SSF Guidelines and more widely in fisheries policies and in the management and conservation of fishery resources, and to promote the formal involvement of civil society stakeholders in the decision making processes that affect lives and livelihoods in communities that depend on artisanal fisheries, at national, regional and international level. Through various sessions a statement was brought out that tried to characterize the SSF sector in Tanzania and suggested various resource management measures. The workshop called for extending basic human rights (health care, safe drinking water, sanitation, electricity) to fishing communities, besides ensuring accessible roads, security from pirates, and formal law to allow fishing by associations and co-operatives to improve bargaining power. The workshop also made proposals with respect to the post-harvest sector, climate change and disaster management and on capacity building of fishers.

KWDT



National Consultative Workshop on Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries: Towards FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Small-scale Fisheries, Kampala, Uganda

(iii) Malaysia

The three-day workshop was organized from 10-12 November 2012, in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia by JARING (Persatuan Pendidikan dan Kebajikan Jaringan Nelayan Pantai Malaysia) and Sahabat Alam Malaysia (SAM). The workshop brought together 45 small-scale fishers from across the country to discuss, identify and find concrete solutions to issues facing small-scale fishers. Riza Damanik from KIARA, Indonesia participated as a resource person for the guidelines on SSF.

- *The participants of the workshop agreed on a definition of small-scale fishermen in Malaysia as “fishers who are involved in fishing activities with or without license, with or without boat using sustainable fishing gear—in sea, and operate not more than 5 nautical miles—and also includes those involved in processing and production of fisheries product from small-scale fishers catch”.*
- *The workshop discussed some of the policies that currently affect small-scale fishers including fuel subsidies, living allowance, destructive fishing gear, zoning systems, aquaculture and coastal development. It was identified that the current policies relating to aquaculture and coastal development have specifically affected the livelihoods of small-scale fishers.*
- *The workshop identified a number of issues that affect small-scale fishers including: pollution from aquaculture, vessels anchored in fishing grounds, and from oil spills; reclamation of coastal areas for heavy industry development; use of destructive fishing practices such as trawling, push netting, besides others; welfare schemes such as subsidies and living allowances; lack of enforcement of fishing regulations; issues in licensing; and entry of foreign fishermen.*
- *There was also a group discussion on participation of women in small-scale fishing activities.*

On the last day of the workshop a fisheries dialogue was organized, with panellists from Department of Fisheries (DOF), Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia (FDAM) and Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA). *A fisheries memorandum was submitted to these government agencies at the end of the dialogue, highlighting the concerns raised by the small-scale fishers.*

(iv) Vietnam

The Centre for Marinelife Conservation and Community Development (MCD), in co-operation with the Department of Capture Fisheries and Resources Protection (DECAFIREP) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and the Viet Nam Fisheries Society, with support from ICSF, organized a two-day workshop to discuss the FAO guidelines, on 1-2 November 2012, in Hanoi, Viet Nam. The workshop brought together 60 participants including men and women representing inland and marine SSF, national and local authorities, fisheries organizations and associations, NGOs and fishermen representatives. *The workshop focused on the issues and challenges faced by SSF in Viet Nam, and the barriers to implementation of the SSF Guidelines in conjunction with existing fisheries policies in Viet Nam.* The major recommendations from the workshop proposed actions that need to be undertaken in order to:

- enhance environmental and resources protection and rehabilitation;
- improve access to credit and extension resources for SSF;

- develop value chain linkages that gives benefits to the small-scale fishers;
- integrate actions on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in fisheries management;
- recognize the role of women and gender mainstreaming in fisheries activities;
- explore options for co-management and integrated coastal zone management; and
- provide education, research and networking opportunities for all stakeholders.

The synthesized summary of recommendations was presented to the DECAFIREP and General Directorate of Fisheries (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development) for their further consideration.

(v) Kenya

The three-day national workshop on sustainable SSF was organized from 12 to 14 November 2012. The workshop had 27 participants representing inland fishers, fishmongers, fishing crew, boat owners, boat repairers, net menders, charterers, fish farmers, besides officials from the Ministry of Fisheries, and other government representatives. *The workshop provided an opportunity for small-scale fishers and CSOs to come together to build consensus on what they would like to see in the SSF Guidelines, so as to enhance the visibility of SSF.*

The workshop discussed what constitutes SSF; vision for the SSF sector in Kenya; key issues affecting the SSF sector and what needs to be done to address them; and governance issues relating to SSF. The participants arrived at a vision for SSF that highlighted, amongst other things, the need for good returns for their labour; harmonized fishing regulations among East African states, increased sensitization on the rights of the small-scale fishers, and increase capacity of fishers especially for financial management. The workshop also came out with key recommendations that needs to be addressed by the SSF Guidelines, such as setting up local fish processing plants that allow small-scale fishers to own shares in them through co-operatives, creating efficient and effective co-operative societies and strengthening existing ones, improving food security by giving preference to local consumption, improving aquaculture to supplement capture fisheries, introducing alternative sources of livelihoods, and reducing vulnerability to climate change.

REGIONAL/ INTERNATIONAL-LEVEL WORKSHOPS

(i) Asia-level workshop in the Philippines

A one-day Asia-level workshop to discuss CSO proposals for the SSF Guidelines was held in ILO ILO, Philippines, on 22 September 2012. It was organized back-to-back with the International Conference on Fisheries and Globalization (ICFG) held from 19 to 21 September 2012. The workshop was attended by representatives from the six countries where workshops on the Guidelines had already been held (India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Philippines and Indonesia). It was also attended by representative from four countries where workshops were shortly to be held (Vietnam, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Malaysia). *The focus of the meeting was to discuss grey areas that had been identified in the CSO synthesis document so that these*

issues could be discussed in greater detail during the upcoming workshops, and could be reconsidered in countries where workshops have already taken place. Apart from discussion the vision for SSF, the workshop focused on the following four issues: migrant fishers, climate change, subsidies and registration and licensing. It also put forward proposals for implementation of the SSF Guidelines.

(ii) West Africa-level workshop in Ivory Coast

A one-day workshop was organized by ICSF and African Confederation of Professional Artisanal Fishery Organizations (CAOPA) on 22 November 2012, in Ivory Coast to discuss the problems facing women artisanal fishworkers in the post-harvest sector in West Africa, and how these need to be addressed by the small-scale fishworkers. A workshop was organized with a focus on Women in Fisheries in West Africa, as part of the world fisheries day conference, from 18 to 21 November 2012. Participants at the workshop included mainly women members of CAOPA, representatives of the journalist network—REJOPRAO, members of ICSF, delegates from the Bread for the World, and others. Participants were from 16 countries in the West African region. *The discussions highlighted the need to include proposals on women-specific demands on the post-harvest sector and on intra-regional trade, important in many regions such as West Africa, in the SSF Guidelines. The working groups focused on the problems faced by women engaged in post-harvest fisheries and regional commerce, as well as on issues related to living and working conditions and related issues of gender equity and equality. Participants highlighted the need to facilitate sub regional, regional and continent wide trade, with simplified custom formalities, and the need to eliminate the trade barriers.*

(iii) International-level workshop in Kampala, Uganda

A one-day workshop was organized to discuss the SSF guidelines, during the General Assembly of the WFF, in Kampala, Uganda from 18-23 November 2012. The workshop was to enable members of WFFP to deepen their engagement with the SSF Guideline process in an informed manner.

ANNEX 2: LIST OF UN MEETINGS ATTENDED DURING 2012

Timeline	Meeting	Activity
2-3 April 2012	Round Table expert consultation organized by the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food on the Contributions and Threats of Current Fisheries Policies and Practices to the Realization of the Right to Food, held in Nairobi, Kenya	ICSF highlighted the importance of small-scale fisheries to food security
23 April-4 May 2012	Second Round of 'Informal-Informal' negotiations on the Zero Draft of Rio+20, New York , USA	ICSF statements highlighted need for recognition of the artisanal and small-scale fisheries sector
30 April -5 May 2012	Sixteenth Session of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA), Montreal, Canada	ICSF statements made on the agenda item on marine and coastal biodiversity
12-14 June 2012	The Pacific Islands Regional Consultation on the Development of Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF)	ICSF presented on the civil society engagement with the SSF Guidelines process
13-15 June 2012	Third preparatory committee meeting to finalize negotiations on the Zero Draft of the Rio + 20, New York, US	ICSF made statements on the importance of small-scale fishers
9-13 July 2012	Thirtieth Session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) of the FAO, Rome, Italy	ICSF along with the WFFP, WFF and IPC made statements on the importance of the SSF Guidelines to be adopted, and organized side-events
30 July-3 August 2012	Southern Indian Ocean Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs). Mauritius	ICSF highlighted the importance of integrating traditional and local knowledge in the EBSA process
17-22 September 2012	Asia-Pacific Fisheries Commission (APFIC) symposium in Da Nang, Vietnam	ICSF made a presentation on the SSF Guidelines, and the recommendations from national consultations

Timeline	Meeting	Activity
19-20 September 2012	ILO's Consultative Meeting on Combating Forced Labour in Fishing, Turin	ICSF highlighted the importance of focusing on small-scale fishers in the context of forced labour in both international and national level
8-19 October 2012	Eleventh Conference of Parties (COP11) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the high-level ministerial meeting, Hyderabad, India	ICSF made statements on the Agenda item on marine and coastal biodiversity, and on inland biodiversity. Organized side-events and press conferences as well
22-23 November 2012	National Workshop on Sharing the results of the Project on Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihood (FIMSUL) organized by FAO and BOBP, Chennai, India	ICSF participated in the workshop and provided inputs for the design of the second phase of the project, and the need to include small-scale fishing communities' rights while developing any such project.
6-8 December 2012	Caribbean Regional Consultation Workshop on the development of International Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF)	ICSF participation was to share the CSO process around the Guidelines and to network with small-scale fishers in Caribbean region
21 January 2013	BOBLME Project Pre –SAP Consultative meeting, Puducherry, India	ICSF is part of the national task force for this project
04-07 March 2013	2nd FAO Workshop on Strategies and Practical Options for GHG Reduction in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector, Bergen, Norway	ICSF participation was to analyze the agenda from a SSF perspective.
20-21 March 2013	Fourth BOBLME Project steering Committee Meeting, Chennai, India	ICSF participated as an organization collaborating with the project around issues of training.

ANNEX 3: LIST OF OTHER MEETINGS ATTENDED DURING 2012/2013

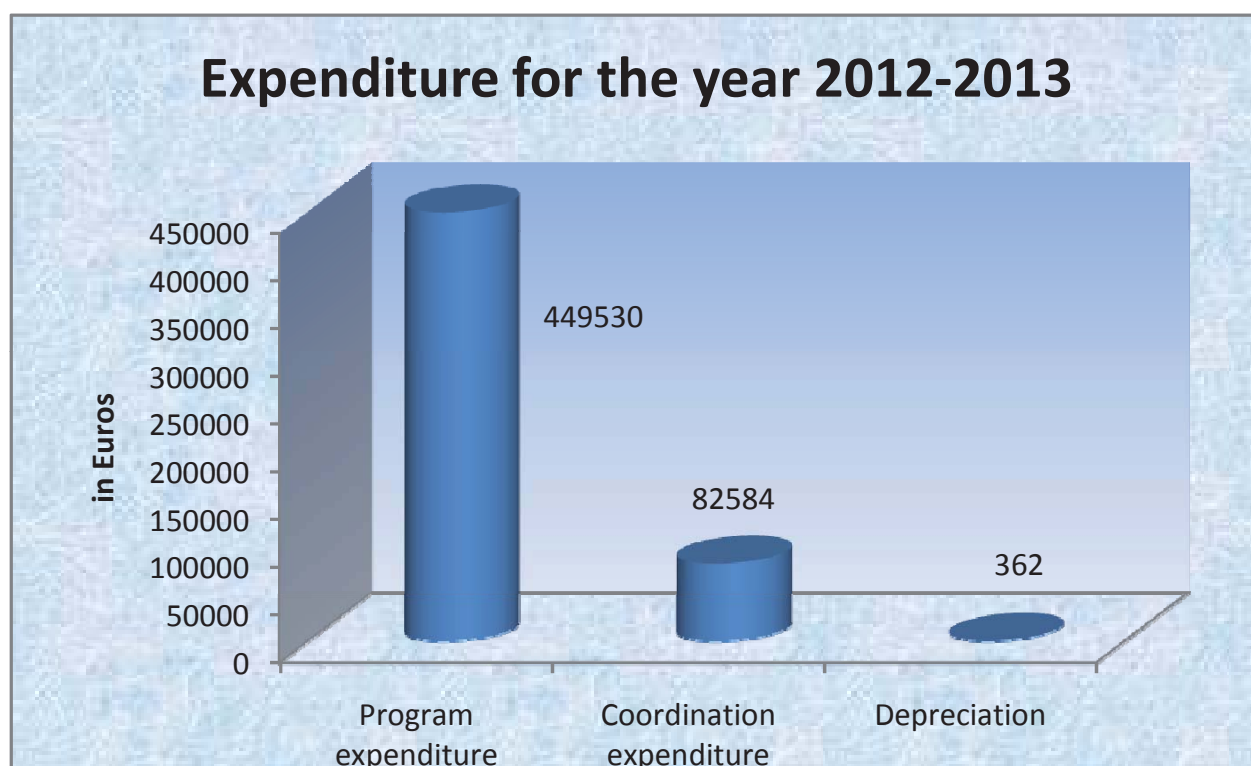
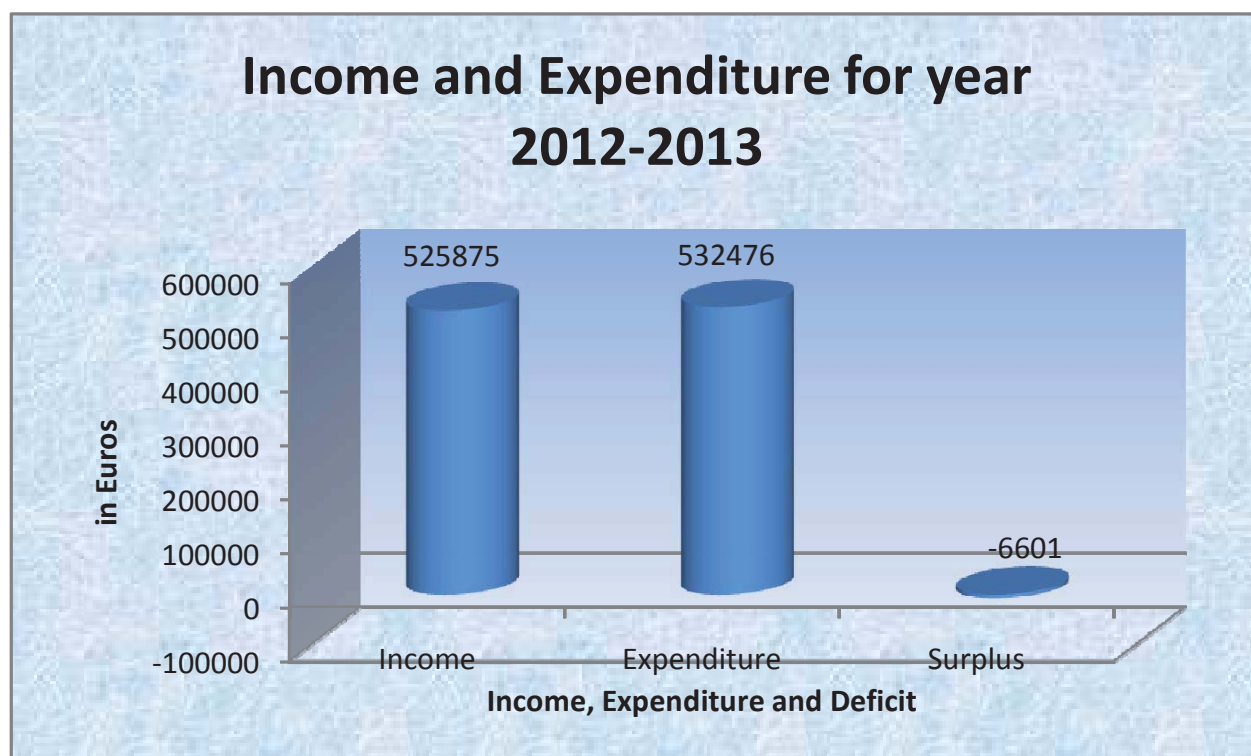
Timeline	Meeting	Activity
12-13 April 2012	National Consultation Workshop on "Coastal & Marine Biodiversity: Gaps, Challenges and Opportunities" - Gandhinagar, Gujarat, jointly organized by the MoEF, Government of India and German Society for International Co-operation (GIZ).	ICSF participated and contributed a paper focusing on establishing coherence between fisheries conservation and management and conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity in India.
23rd June 2012	National Fishworkers' Forum organized meeting to discuss the traditional coastal fisher people's rights to protect the environment, ecology, biodiversity and sustainable fishing, in Gahirmatha (marine) wildlife sanctuary and Bhitarkanika wildlife sanctuary, Kendara district, Orissa, India	ICSF participated in the meeting and shared information on relevant legal provisions
18-20 June 2012	Second Bi-National Stakeholder Consultation on Sustaining the Gulf of Mannar Ecosystem and its resources, organized by Bay of Bengal Inter-governmental Organization (BOBLME) which was held in Jaffna, Sri Lanka.	ICSF highlighted some of the community perspectives on the Gulf of Mannar conservation aspects
03 July 2012	Conference on the Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure organized by civil society and NGOs in Germany (Brot für die Welt, Association of peasant farmers, FIAN, Misereor, FDCL, EED, Inkota Network, Forum Environment and Development), Germany	ICSF concentrated on next steps for implementations of the Tenure Guidelines in developing countries from a fisheries perspective and challenges ahead for the SSF Guidelines
16-20 July 2012	The International Institute of Fisheries Economics and Trade (IIFET's) 16th Biannual Conference at Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	ICSF made a presentation on the importance of the SSF guidelines during a panel discussion on small-scale fisheries
24-26 July 2012	Transboundary Policy Dialogue on Hilsa Fisheries Management organized by IUCN, Kolkata, India	ICSF highlighted the need for fishing community involvement in research, policy decision-making and in management.

Timeline	Meeting	Activity
6-8 August 2012	National Workshop on Deep Sea Fisheries – Assessing the potentialities and Needs, organized by Bay of Bengal Inter-governmental Organization, Chennai.	ICSF made a presentation on the ‘Social support for small-scale fishers—Reassessing the needs for old age pension, savings scheme and insurance of fishers and their assets.’
11-12 September 2012	NGO Consultation on COP11 Agenda Items, organized by WWF India, in New Delhi.	ICSF highlighted the need to include indigenous peoples and local communities, traditional knowledge in the programme of work of the CBD. ICSF provided inputs to country position of Government of India, on this agenda item.
18-20 September 2012	Regional CSO consultation on the SSF guidelines for Asia-Pacific organized by ‘People’s Coalition on Food Sovereignty’ (PCFS) in the Philippines	Made presentation on the recommendations and output from the various workshop, and on the synthesis document
7-18 October 2012	‘National Consultation Workshop for Small-scale Fisheries in Myanmar’, organized by organized jointly by the Myanmar Fisheries Federation (MFF), the National Activities Group (NAG) and ICSF.	Made presentation on the importance of SSF Guidelines
17-18 October 2012	National Consultation Workshop for collecting recommendations for the development of the International Guidelines for Securing Small-Scale Fisheries, organized by COASTBD in Bangladesh	Made presentation on the SSF Guidelines
21-23 October 2012	General Assembly of the Indigenous People’s and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCA) Consortium, Medak district of Andhra Pradesh, India	To exchange information on the ICCAs in different countries
19-22 November 2012	World Forum of Fish Harvesters & Fishworkers (WFF) International training and General Assembly in Kampala – Uganda	Made presentation on SSF Guidelines

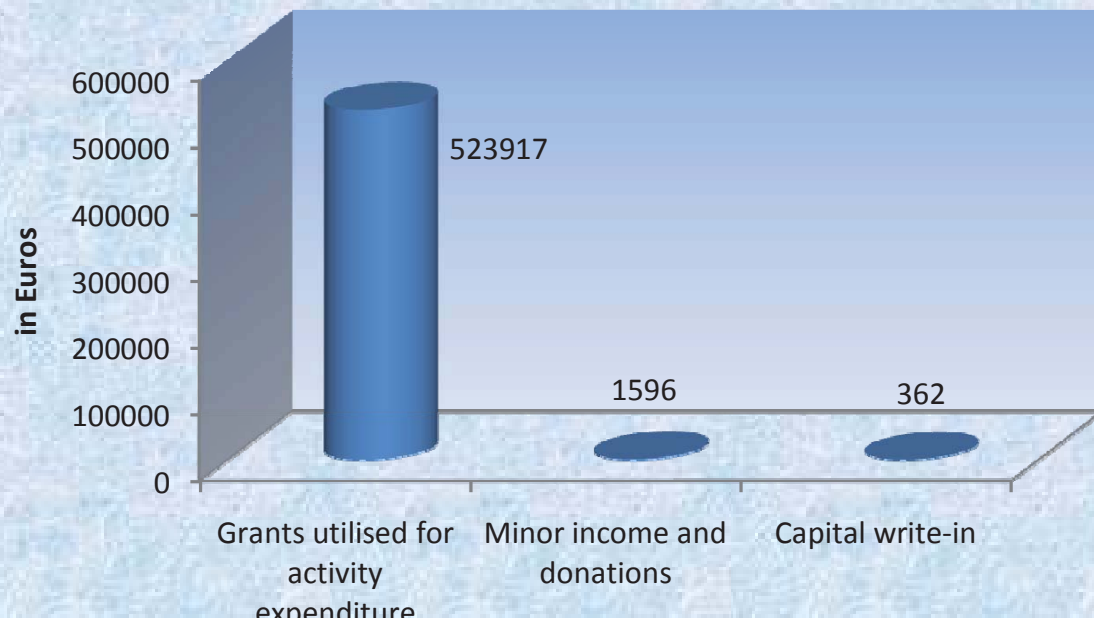
Timeline	Meeting	Activity
21 December 2012	National Task Force meeting of the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project, India	Highlighted the need to have activities to support small-scale fisheries, particularly women.
10-11 January 2013	National Strategic Workshop on Small-Scale Fisheries, Chennai , India, organized by Bay of Bengal Inter-governmental Organization	Discussed on the various aspects of small-scale fishers in India
27-31 January 2013	Three day discussion among the CSO partners to finalize on the comments on the Zero Draft of the International Guidelines on Small-scale Fisheries, Rome, organized by CSOs.	Clear list of comments were made, and these were later consolidated to be sent to FAO
8-9 February 2013	National tripartite workshop on Work in Fishing Convention (WFC) No. 188, India, organized by Ministry of Labour and ILO.	Created more awareness on the WFC
9-11 February 2013	Public-Private partnership in aquaculture and culture-based fisheries congress, West Bengal, India, organized by Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (CIFRI), Barrackpore, India.	Highlighted the importance of local species in inland fisheries, including in culture-based capture fisheries
18-20 February 2013	Second Meeting of the Asia Regional Initiative on Biocultural Community Protocols (ARI-BCP) in Bangalore, India, organized by Natural Justice	To share and exchange experiences and insights amongst partners from the first year of the ARI-BCP
01-02 March 2013	The National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) -UNDP National Consultation on Livelihoods in Marine Fisheries, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India	To understand the various livelihoods that are part of marine fisheries with specific focus on those most relevant to marine fishing communities.
16-17 March 2013	Invitation for national consultation on community forest rights under forest act, New Delhi, India, organized by Vasundhara and Kalpavriksh in consultation with Oxfam	To understand the implementation issues in the forest rights act, and how it can be used in the context of fishing communities and access rights issues

ANNEX 4: LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

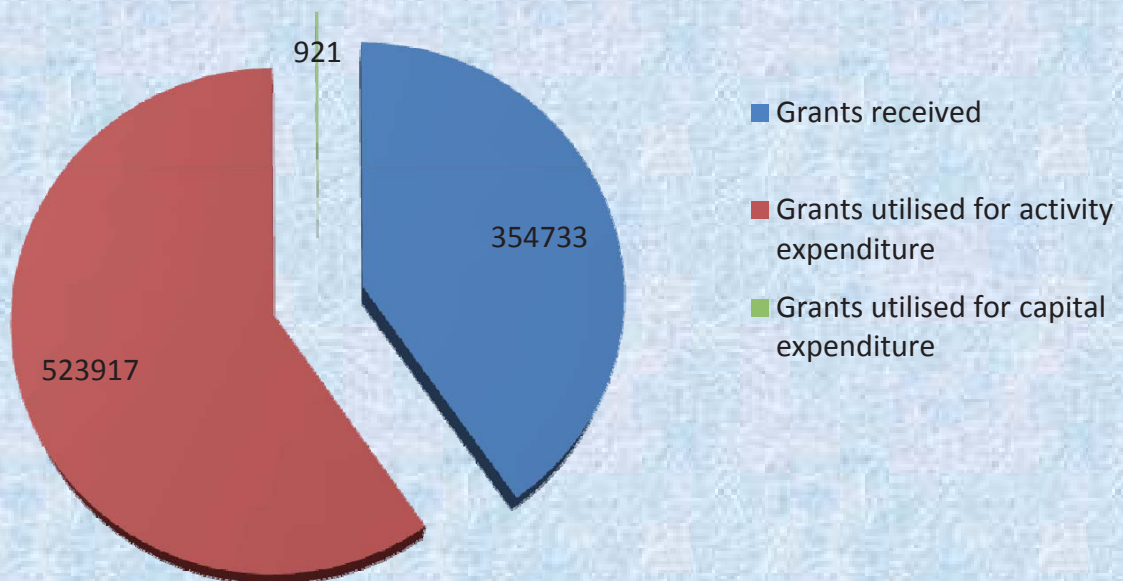
S.No.	Publication	Language
1	SAMUDRA Report 61,62,63	English
2	SAMUDRA Report 60,61,62	French
3	SAMUDRA Report 60,61,62	Spanish
4	Yemaya 39,40,41	English
5	Yemaya 38,39,40	French
6	Yemaya 38,39,40	Spanish
7	MPA Workshop Proceedings 2012: Fishery-dependent Livelihoods, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity: The Case of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas in India	English
8	Climate Change and Fisheries: Perspectives from Small-scale Fishing Communities in India on Measures to Protect Life and Livelihood, by Venkatesh Salagrama, SAMUDRA Monograph	English
9	Regional Study on Social Dimensions of MPA Practice in Central America: Cases Studies from Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panamá, SAMUDRA Monograph	English (online version)
10	Regional Study on Social Dimensions of MPA Practice in Central America: Cases Studies from Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panamá, SAMUDRA Monograph	Spanish
11	Shifting Undercurrents: Women seaweed collectors of Gulf of Mannar, India (DVD)	English
12	Shifting Undercurrents: Women seaweed collectors of Gulf of Mannar, India (DVD)	Tamil
13	Traditional knowledge in Union Territory of Lakshadweep, India: Where Tradition is a Way of Life, by Anitha S., Occasional Paper.	English (online version)
14	Women Fish Vendors in Mumbai: A Study Report, by Shuddawati Peke, SAMUDRA Monograph	English (online version)
15	Women Fish Vendors in Mumbai: Report of the Workshop on Women Fish Vendors In Mumbai	English (online version)

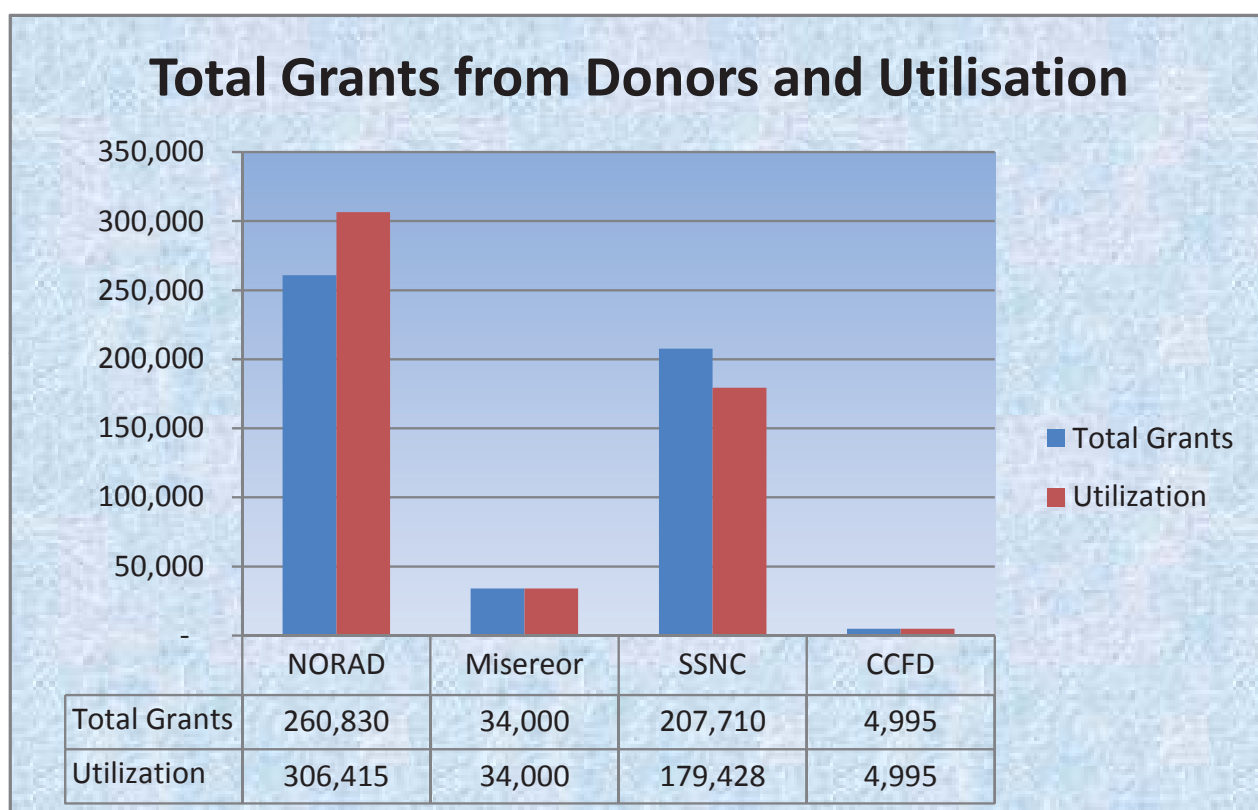
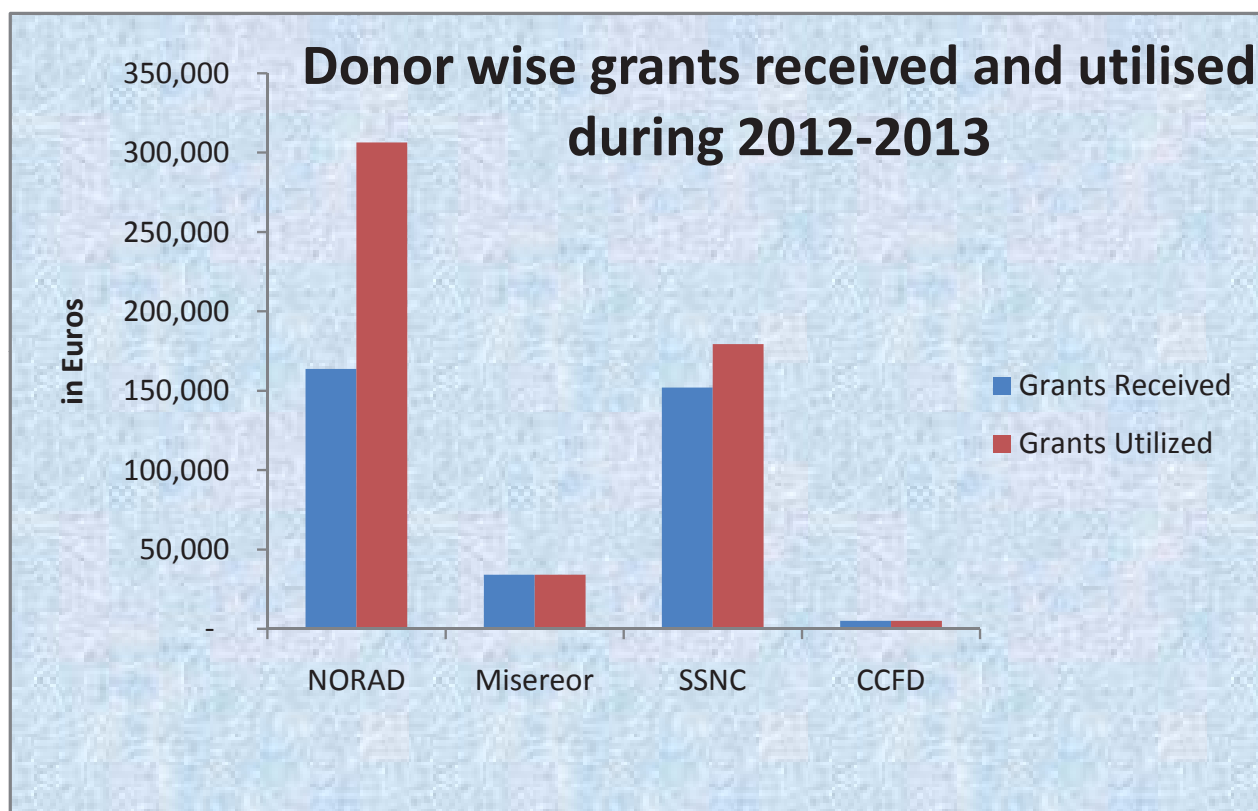


Income for the year 2012-2013

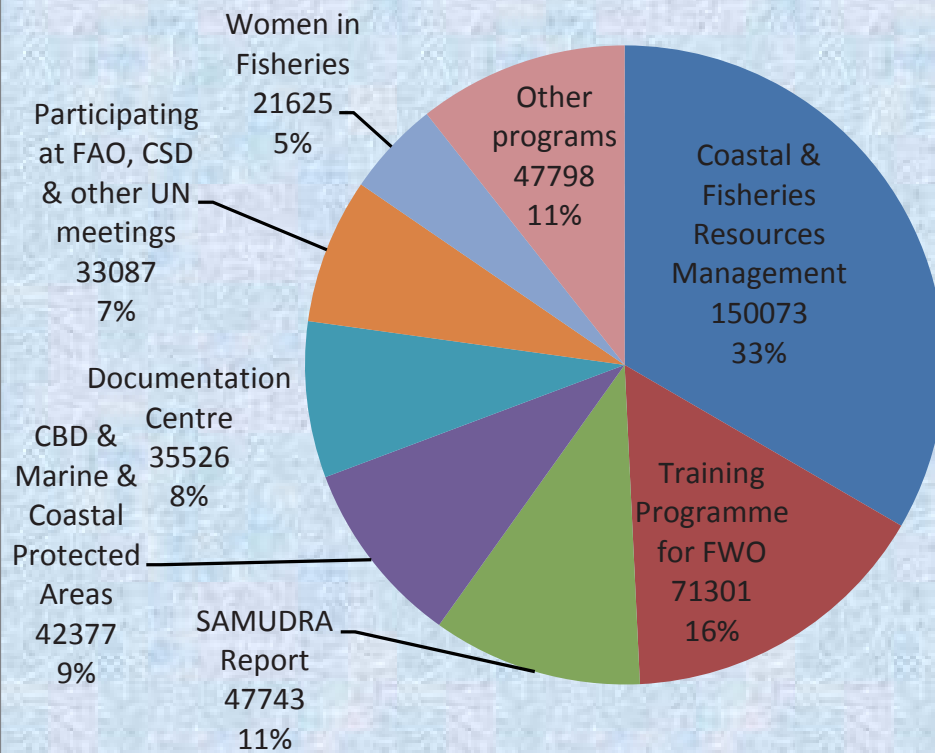


Grants Received and Utilized during 2012-2013





Programs accounting for expenditure of 5% and above



Break up of Other programs

